

him, but he retreated, and holding up a cross, cried out: "Enel nombre de Dios! quien es el?" "I quickly assured him of my being a man of flesh and blood like himself, although at first he did not seem disposed to believe me, and then he related to me how I had been supposed to be dead; that I was brought to the church by my friends about four hours before, and that at daylight the next morning, had it not been for the Holy Mother, near whose picture my coffin stood, I would have been in the baring ground.

"And now, gentlemen," added the reader of this thrilling adventure, if any of you have come nearer to Davy Jones than that, why let me know, and I'll stand a treat for the party, including the old lady who was grateful for salt having been put in the water in order that it might be kept fresh!"

Highly Important!

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce has the following, which is deeply important, and will, doubtless, enable the whig editors, and other enormous sinners, to breathe freer and deeper:

THE TIME PROLONGED.—The Rev. Mr. Miller and his associates have recently carefully reviewed the calculation upon which they found the prophecy of the near approach of the world, when an error was discovered in one of the footing of the columns, of A THOUSAND YEARS!!! This is an important discovery just now. It will dispel the uneasiness about so sudden a go-off, and give promise that we are yet to witness the filling of many a bubble, and realize the enjoyment of many a panic before the end of all things.—The "ascension robes" with which many of the Millerites on Long Island have provided themselves are not likely to be wanted."

Agricultural letter from General Washington.

We are indebted to the kindness of an old friend for the following valuable document—valuable not only because of the reversed source from which it emanates, but because it affords many excellent lessons from an able and practical farmer—it is, too, strongly characteristic of the American hero. We see here the exercise in private life of that attention to detail, that inflexible devotion to order and discipline, which so eminently mark the public character of Washington. No one can read this letter without seeing at once that the writer was an industrious, sound, practical farmer. He, whose indomitable energy had given freedom to a world, did not esteem the most minute details of agriculture unworthy his attention.

It will probably surprise the reader to find Gen Washington insisting upon the use of harrows and cultivators in the cultivation of his corn; this we have been accustomed to plume ourselves upon as a much more modern invention.

The letter directed to his overseers, is taken from the manuscript copy in Washington's own hand writing, and, as we are informed, now appears in print for the first time.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

be sown with timothy and mixed. The swamp on the other side of the aforesaid lane (now in corn and oats) is to be kept in the best possible order, that the part not already sown with grass seeds may receive them either this autumn, (as soon as the corn can be taken off with safety,) or in the spring, as circumstances shall dictate.

No exertions or pains are to be spared at Dagueron to get the swamp from Manley's bridge up to the meadow above, and the two enclosures in the mill swamp, in the highest order for grass, to be sown in the time and manner above mentioned. But that no more may be attempted than can be executed well, proceed in the following order with them accordingly as the weather may happen to be, for this must be consulted, as dry weather will answer to work in the low parts best, whilst the higher grounds may be worked at any time.

1st. Begin with the swamp from Manley's bridge upwards, and get all that is not already in grass, well prepared for it, and indeed sown. 2nd That part of the low meadow on the mill run, which lies between the old bed of it & the race, and within the fences. 3d After this is done, take that part of enclosure above (which was in corn last year,) lying between the ditch and fence No. 1, up and down to cross fences. 4th Then go over the ditch and prepare slip after slip as the ditch runs from the one cross fence to the other, and continue to do this as long as the season will be good, or the seed can be sown with propriety and safety.

I conceive that the only way to get these grounds in good order and with expedition, is to give them one good ploughing and then to tear them to pieces with heavy harrows. Whether it be necessary to cut down and take off the weeds previous to these workings, can be decided better by experiments on the spot than by reasoning on it at a distance. My desire is that the ground shall be made perfectly clean, and laid down smooth; without which, meadows will always be foul—much grass left in them, and many scythes broken in cutting what is taken off.

4th. The buckwheat which has been sown for manure ought to be ploughed in the moment a sufficiency of seed is ripe to stock the ground a second time, otherwise so far from answering the purpose of manure, it will become an exhauster. For this reason, if the ploughs belonging to the farm are unable to turn it in time, those of Muddy hole, Dague run and Union farm must combine to do it, the work to be repaid by the farm that receives the benefit, as soon as the work is accomplished thereon.

5th. When clover and timothy seeds are mixed and sown together, allow 5 pints of the first, and three of the latter to the acre; and where timothy only is sown, allow four quarts to the acre. Let the seeds be measured in the proportions here allotted, and put into a half bushel, and the half bushel filled with sand or dry earth, and extremely well mixed together, which will answer two good purposes, viz: 1st, to prevent theft, for seeds thus mixed will not sell—and 2dly, the seedsmen being accustomed to sow a bushel of wheat to the acre, would be at no loss to cast a bushel of this or any thing else, regularly on that quantity of ground.

6th. It is expected you will begin to sow early wheat in August, and in ground perfectly clean and well ploughed. I would have, & do accordingly direct that no less than five pecks of seed be sown on each acre. The plan of the farm over which you look is given to Mr. Lewis, from which the contents of each field may be known. And it is my express direction that every watch and the best attention may be given to see that this quantity actually is put in; for I have strong suspicions (but this ought not to be hinted to them) that the seedsmen help themselves to a pretty large toll.

7th. As soon as you have done sowing and even before, if it can be done conveniently, you are to set heartily about threshing or treading out the wheat, and as fast as it is got out, to have it delivered at the mill or elsewhere, according to directions. The longer this business is delayed, the more waste and embezzlement will there be of the crop.—The wheat is to be well cleaned; the chaff and light wheat are to be properly taken care of for the horses or other stock—and the straw stacked and secured as it ought to be against weather and other injuries; and until the whole be delivered, it will require your constant and close attention.

8th. The oats at the farm you overlook are, I presume, all cut; in that case, let all the scythes and cradles and rakes which you have received, be delivered over to the mansion house; or if you choose to keep them till next harvest, you must be responsible for them yourself.

9th. The presumption also is, ere this, pulled, let it be well secured and at a proper season stripped of its seed and spread to rot. During this operation, let it be often turned and examined, that it be not overdone, or receive injury in any other respect by laying out too long.

10th. Get the cleanest and best wheat for seed, and that which is freest from onions. I would have about one-third of my whole crop sown with the common wheat; one-third with the white; and the other third with the yellow bearded wheat. The overseers (with Davy, as he knows the state of his own farm and the quality of the wheat that grows upon it,) may meet and decide among themselves whether it would be best to have some of each of these sorts on every farm; or in order more effectually to prevent mixture, to have one

the cutting of that which ripens first, and so on, must be accomplished by the force of all the farms instead of each doing its own work. If the seed on one farm was to be sown on another, especially if seed which grew on a light soil was to be sown on a stiff one, and that which grew on a stiff one sown on a light ground, advantages would unquestionably result from it.

11th. The potatoes at the mansion house must be worked by the ploughs from Union farm, and when this is required, it would be best I conceive to accomplish the work in a day.

12th. It is expected that the fences will be made secure, and no damage permitted within them by creatures of any kind, or belonging to any body mine any more than others.

13th. The greatest attention is to be paid to stocks of all kinds on the farms; and the most that can be made of their manure and litter. They are to be counted regularly, that no false reports may be made; and missing ones, if any hunted for until found, or the manner of their going can be accounted for satisfactorily.

14th. A weekly report, as usual, is to be handed to Mr. Lewis. In this report, that I may know the better how the work goes on, mention when you begin to plough, hoe, or otherwise work in a field, and when that work is finished. The increase, decrease, and changes are to be noted as heretofore—and let me ask—

15th. Why are the corn harrows thrown aside, or so little used that I rarely of late ever hear of their being at work? I have been run to very considerable expense in providing these & other implements for my farms; and to my great mortification and injury, find, generally speaking, that wherever they were last used they remain, if not stolen, till required again; by which means they as well as the carts, receive so much injury from the wet weather and the heat of the sun, as to be unfit for use; to repair or supply the place of which, with new ones, my carpenters (who ought to be otherwise employed) are continually occupied in these jobs.

Harrows, after the ground is well broken, would certainly weed and keep the corn clean with more ease than ploughs. I hope therefore they will be used.—And it is my express order that the greatest care be taken of the tools of every kind, carts and plantation implements, in future—for I can no longer submit to the losses I am continually sustaining by neglect.

16th. There is nothing I more ardently desire, nor indeed is there any more essential to my permanent interest, than the raising of live fences on proper ditches or banks; yet nothing has ever been in a general way, more shamefully neglected or mismanaged; for instead of preparing the ground properly for the reception of the seed and weeding and keeping the plants clean after they come up—the seed is hardly scratched into the ground and are suffered to be smothered by the weeds and grass if they do come up; by which means the expense I have been at in purchasing and sending the seeds (generally from Philadelphia,) together with the labor, such as it is, that has been incurred, is not only lost, but (and which is of infinitely more importance to me) season after season passes away, and I am as far from the accomplishment of my objects as ever. I mention the matter thus fully to show how anxious I am that all seeds which have been sown or planted on the banks of the ditches should be properly attended to; and the deficient spots made good, if you have or can obtain the means for doing it.

17th. There is one thing I must caution you against (without knowing whether there be cause to charge you with it or not) and that is not to retain any of my negroes who are able and fit to work in the crop, in or about your own house, for your own purposes. This I do not allow any overseer to do. A small boy or girl for the purpose of fetching wood or water, tending to a child, or some such thing, I do not object to; but so soon as they are able to work out, I expect to reap the benefit of their labor myself.

18th. Though last mentioned, it is not of the least importance, because the peace and good government of the negroes depend upon it—and not less so my interest and your own reputation.—I do therefore, in explicit terms, enjoin it upon you to remain constantly at home unless called off by unavoidable business, or to attend to Divine worship, and to be constantly with your people when there. There is no other sure way of getting work well done and quietly by the negroes; for when an overseer's back is turned the most of them will slight their work, or be idle altogether. In which case correction cannot retrieve either but often produces evils which are worse than the disease. Nor is there any other mode but this to prevent thieving and other disorders, the consequence of opportunity. You will recollect that your time is paid for by me, and if I am deprived of it, it is worse than the robbing my purse, because it is also a breach of trust, which any honest man ought to hold most sacred.—You have found me and you will continue to find me faithful to my part of the agreement which was made with you, whilst you are attentive to your part; but it is to be remembered that a breach on one side releases it on the other. If, therefore, it shall be proved to me that you are absenting yourself from the farm or the people without just cause, I shall hold myself no more bound to pay the wages, than you do to attend strictly to the charge which is entrusted to you by one who has every disposition to be

Yours friend and servt.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

The river is at a lower stage than is usual at this season of the year.

Three steamboats arrived on the 3d. inst.—the John H. Bills, Capt. R. Frisbee, which carries 1200 bales of cotton; the Belmont, Capt. Wallace, 700 bales; and the Walker Capt. Brown, 800 bales, and will take out full freights of cotton.

The John H. Bills passed here yesterday, from Belmont and above, and had on 1000 bales.

The Leo, Capt. J. Patterson, 450 bales, a new and substantial boat, which has run regularly in this trade, is expected daily.

Salt can be had from the river at \$1.75 per sack and other articles of produce at prices only exceeding those on the Mississippi river by a slight difference in the freight.

Panola Prices Current.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
APPLES, Green, per bbl.	1 62 0	00
Dried, per bushel.	0 00	0 00
BAGGING, Kentucky, per yard.	20	00
BALE ROPE, Kentucky, per lb.	0	10
BUTTER, fresh, per lb.	12 1/2	20
BACON, hog round, per lb.	0	0
COTTON, per lb.	44	0
CANDLES, Sperm, per lb.	50	0
Composition,	37 1/2	50
Mould,	00	00
CHOCOLATE, per lb.	12 1/2	15
COFFEE, Havana Green and Rio,	0	00
Java,	8	10
CASTINGS, per lb.	03	00
CHEESE, per lb.	37	0
CORN, per bushel.	5	50
Flour, per barrel.	5	50
FISH, Mackerel No. 3, per bbl.	4	50
Glass, 8 by 10, per box,	5	00
do 10 by 12,	5	00
IRON, Bar, per lb.	8	10
" Slab,	12	00
MOLASSES, per gallon,	37	50
MEAL, per bushel.	10	12
NAILES, per lb.	0	00
OLDS Sperm, per gallon,	0	00
" Lined,	50	00
PORK, per lb.	37	00
POWDER, per lb.	37	00
PEPPER, per lb.	8	10
RICE, per lb.	6	0
SUGARS, Brown, per lb.	22	0
do Loaf,	12	18
SOAP, Bar, per lb.	37	00
SALT, per lb.	3	00
SALT, Carse, per sack,	4	00
do Fine, do,	40	50
Whiskey per gallon,	0	00
Mess Pork, per bbl.	0	00
PRIME,	0	00
LARD,	0	00
LIME per bbl	12 1/2	50
TOBACCO,		

Memphis Prices Current.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

ARTICLES.	PER	CTS	S	CTS
BAGGING, Kentucky,	yard	14	16	
Missouri,		14	16	
German,		12	13	
India,		6	7	
BALE ROPE, Kentucky,	lb	15	18	
Manilla		12 1/2	15	
BUTTER, fresh, country,	lb	20	25	
Goshen		44	5	
BACON, hog round,		6	7	
HAMS,		3	5	
COTTON,		25	33	
CANDLES, Sperm		10	12	
Mould		20	25	
CHOCOLATE,		10	11	
COFFEE, Havana, Green & Rio		16	15 1/2	
Java,		25	37	
CORN, MEAL,	bushel	20		
CORN,		15	00	16 00
CASTINGS,	lb	13	00	14 00
FISH—Mackerel No. 1	bbl	11	00	12 00
Do. " 2		11	00	12 00
Do. " 3		11	00	12 00
Dried Herring	bbl	3	50	3 75
FLOUR—Glenn's	bbl	3	50	4 00
"Wirt's		7	50	10 00
GUNPOWDER	100lbs.	40		50
HAY,	lb.	5		9
IRON—Bar,		8 1/2		12
Roop		6		7
LEAD,	bbl.	62 1/2		75
LIME,	lb.	5		5
LARD,	gal.	20		22 1/2
MOLASSES,	lb.	6		7
NAILES—Northern		6		7
Pittsburg		1 1/2	1 25	
OILS—Linsed	gal.	1 25	1 50	
Sperm, winter	bbl	20	00	22 00
Tanner's	bbl	6	00	8 00
PORK—Pickled		3		34
Bulk		37		50
POTATOES, Irish	doz.	4	50	5 00
PORTER—London	bbl	8	00	10 00
Pittsburg	lb.	5		6 1/2
RICE,	sack	1 87 1/2		2 00
SALT—Ground Alum		2	25	2 50
Liverpool bl'wn		40		45
Kanawha	bushel	1000	10	50 00
SEAGRA—Spanish,	lb.	5		6
SUGAR—brown		12 1/2		18
Clarified		12 1/2		18
Loaf,		6		10
TOBACCO—Kentucky		35		45
Virginia	bhd.	2		3
Whisky—Rectified	gal.	19		20
"Wirt's		25		30
WHITE LEAD—Northern	kg.	2	00	2 25
Cinelli & Pitts'g		2	25	3 00
GRASS SEEDS—Clover,	bushel	8	00	10 00
Timothy,		4	00	5 00
Herd's,		1	50	2 00
Orchard,		3	00	4 00
Blus Grass,		2	00	2 50
STEEL—Cast,	lb			25
German,				37
Shear,				10
American Blister,				12 1/2

NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

Specie	par a prem.
United States Notes	50 a 55 dis.
United States Treasury Notes	1 a 1 pr. ct. prem.
American Gold	80 a 85 per dol.
Mississippi Union Post Notes	50 a 55 on the dol.
Agricultural, Natchez	50 a 60 do
Arkansas State Bank	50 a 60 do
Arkansas Real Estate Bank	12 a 50 do
Tennessee	1 a 3 do
Cincinnati	1 a 5 do
South Carolina.	do do
North Carolina	do do
Georgia	1 a 3 do
Kentucky	2 a 5 do
Indiana State Bank	65 a 70 dis.
Illinois State Bank	par a —
Bank of Louisiana	14 a 16 dis.
Citizens Bank	18 a 20 do
Consolidated,	par
Commercial	par a
City	par a
Municipality Nos 1 & 2,	13 a 14, 14 a 16 do.
No 3,	53 a 57 do.
Atchafalaya	73 a 75 do
Improvement	55 a 60 do
Bank of Orleans	55 a 60 do

Mercantile Notice.
The undersigned would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have resolved on changing their mode of business. They will hereafter sell for CASH, and cash only, at prices suited to the times.

All those indebted to us either by note or account are earnestly requested to come forward and make payment, as punctuality on the part of our customers is indispensable to our success in business.

J. & A. K. ERWIN.

Panola, March 10, 1843. 1—1f

U. TYSON,
Commission Merchant,
PANOLA,
Mississippi.

Having a commodious Warehouse at the steamboat landing, will pay strict attention to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise, Cotton &c., as well as the sales of Produce or Groceries, on consignment.

March 8th, 1843. 1—12m

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

PONOLA COUNTY.

David Bowen, use of Chris-

rs. topther Strong

Lorenzo Dow Evans.

The attachment in the above case having been this day returned, duly executed on the estate of Lorenzo Dow Evans, notice is hereby given, that unless the said defendant shall appear, give special bail and plead in the said case, at or before the next term of the Circuit Court to be holden for the county aforesaid, on the first Monday of May, 1843, judgment will be entered against him, and his estate so attached will be sold. Witness, David Boyd, Clerk of said Court, this 9th day of March, 1843. DAVID BOYD Clerk.

Miller & Smith Att'ys P. Q. 1—4w

Gin-making & Repairing.

The subscriber, thankful for the patronage he has heretofore received takes this method of informing the planters of Ponola and the adjoining counties that he is prepared to execute orders for making and repairing cotton gins, cotton thrashers, wheat thrashers and fans on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. He is also ready to execute turning in iron, steel or wood. He hopes by close attention to business, to merit a share of patronage. His prices shall be as low as those of any other shop in the country. He may be found at all times at his shop in the east ward, Grenada, two doors east of Mr. Berry's Blacksmith shop. JAMES ROSE.

N. B. All work or repairing warranted. Grenada, Mi., March 9, 1843. 1—1f

Goods at first cost.

The subscriber, anxious to sell off his present Stock of Goods before renewing again, offers to sell his goods now on hand, at first cost.

JOHN E. TOWNES.

Coffeeville, March 13, 1843. 1—1f

W. J. MARSHALL.

CLOCK & WATCH

MAKER, and

JEWELLER,

South side of the pulpit,

the

Square, Grenada Mi.

ALL work in the above line, need a

executed and warranted. estab-

Grenada, Feb. 4, 1843. 5—12 m

James Abernathy & Co.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

James Abernathy,

NEW ORLEANS.

Offer their services to the public inst.

the sale of COTTON, Selling, Rec-

ing and Forwarding Merchandise.

We have employed Mr. O. E. Wil-

who will serve his acquaintances in Ark-

Mississippi.

December 31, 1842. 1—me-

JOHN K. RAYBURN.

Cotton and Tobacco Factor, Receiver

and Forwarding Merchant,

NEW ORLEANS.

Respectfully inform my friends,

the friends of Price, Johnson &

of New Orleans, and Johnson, F

burn & Co., of Nashville, that the

iness of those houses will be speed-

ily closed, and that it is my intention to dry

continue, in my own name, a legitimate Eng-

mission and Factorage business in

city, from and after the 1st day of

thember next. I respectfully solic-

share of the business from the old pa-

trons of the above houses. Being ac-

quainted, I shall reside in the city perma-

nently, and will give all business confi-

denced to my management strict and per-

sonal attention.

JOHN K. RAYBURN.

July 23, 1842. 29—6m.

William B. Tyson,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 12, Commerce Street,

BALTIMORE.

Having opened a House for the pros-

ecution of a general Commission busi-